

DUBLIN REVOLT IS SUPPRESSED STERNLY BY ARMY, SAYS WIMBORNE

Attack Upon Castle Never Serious, and Rebels Fail to Destroy Communication With Military Camps.

GERMANY INSPIRED SINN FEIN MOVEMENT

Those Taken Prisoner Are to Be Tried by Military Court, Says Chief Secretary Augustine Birrell.

PRINCIPAL STRONGHOLD DESTROYED BY FIRE.

London, April 30 (12:50 a. m.)—Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home forces, reports that the rebellion in Dublin, which has been in progress since the 24th inst., is generally being suppressed. Sinn Feiners, he has been told, have been killed. Many of the rebels have been taken prisoner and the revolt in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. In the rest of Ireland the situation generally is satisfactory.

Dublin, April 29 (10:00 p. m.)—Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland, expressed to the Associated Press at the vice regal lodge today the assurance that the seditious movement would be suppressed in the course of a few days. The victory was full of praise for loyalty displayed by the great majority of the Irish people, and the momentary success gained and the damage done by the rebels as small when viewed in connection with the scope of the outbreak and the preparations made for it. The country outside of Dublin, except for a few isolated places, has, he declared, remained peaceful. Baron Wimborne, when requested to give an account of what has happened since the Irish rebels had proclaimed an Irish republic last Monday afternoon, said:

Castle Never in Danger.

The outbreak began Monday morning about 11:30 o'clock. About that time information was received that Dublin castle had been attacked. Sir Stephen's green occupied, and the telephone seized by the rebels. The Curragh camp was immediately obtained by the authorities and the reserve troops were brought to Dublin that night and the following morning.

Meanwhile the situation at the castle, which never had been occupied by the rebels, was strengthened. The only casualty there was the shooting of a policeman at the gate. A very few hours after the outbreak large forces had been assembled at the castle which, however, never was in real danger.

"The rebels had cut telegraphic communications with the country districts which were connected by the Curragh camp with headquarters. This was one of their great mistakes. They did not cut communication with north Ireland, with which we have at all times been able to converse."

Of German Origin.

When asked concerning the origin and connection of the rebel movement with the Germans, the viceroy said there was an absolute certainty that the rebellion was timed to take place with the knowledge of Germany and was intended to bring about the withdrawal of troops from England to Ireland.

"As to the landing of Sir Roger Casement," said Baron Wimborne, "that was all arranged in Germany with the connivance of the Sinn Feiners. On the night of his arrest a motor car upset into a river and the occupants, who were drowned, both wore Sinn Fein badges. The Germans do not seem to have supplied the rebels with arms, which are of all descriptions, even including fowling pieces. A proclamation issued by the rebels announcing the foundation of the Irish republic was signed by seven persons, including Clark, Connolly, Peace and McDermott."

Augustine Birrell, the chief secretary for Ireland, who was present during the interview with the viceroy, supplemented his remarks by saying the situation would be dealt with according to martial law, which now is in full operation in Ireland, and deprives the citizens of the right of a

The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Met at noon. Resumed debate on rural credits bill. Elections Committee agreed to pass Owen bill to amend corrupt practices act.

HOUSE.

Met at 11 a. m. Agricultural appropriation bill consideration continued.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, Colo., April 29.—New Mexico: Sunday unsettled and colder with rain north and east portions; Monday fair south, cloudy north portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees; minimum, 41 degrees, range, 42 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 72 degrees; west wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

Yesterday \$48,331.12.

Clearings for the Week. \$369,194.97.

Clearings for the Month. \$1,584,681.87.

civil trial. Mr. Birrell was not unwilling to give information as to occurrences, but he was satisfied that the situation was well in hand and that the suppression of the movement was a matter of a short time.

MINERS SCORE GREAT VICTORY OVER OPERATORS

New York, April 30.—The joint subcommittee of anthracite committee of operators and miners which has been attempting to negotiate a new contract for the hard coal fields, announced shortly before 2 o'clock this morning that a satisfactory tentative agreement had been reached. The agreement recognizes the United Mine Workers of America, grants an eight hour working day, and a 7 per cent increase for contract miners with a 3 per cent increase for day workers.

Preparedness by Sweden.

Stockholm, April 29 (via London, 10:30 p. m.)—The Swedish government has asked the riksdag for a vote of 40,000,000 kroner for the army; 12,500,000 kroner for the navy, and 4,000,000 kroner for hastening the construction of destroyers and submarines.

FORD MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENT ON THIRD TICKET

Republicans See Gains in Primaries; Lodge for Nomination of Man Who Has Best Chance to Win.

Washington, April 29.—Henry Ford may run for president on a third party ticket, according to the best information in Washington.

The peace and anti-preparedness co-operative movement will "give the old party a chance," and if both of them adopt militaristic platforms and nominate candidates to fit, then the new party may be called into being in a national convention approximating the bull moose gathering in Chicago in 1912.

That Ford is the first choice of the peace party advocates is apparent. His run in two presidential primaries has much to do with this, but he has other elements of strength. One of these is his prominence in the peace movement. But by far the most powerful is his standing with American labor.

The third party idea still dwells in the background, but it is not safe to place a big discount on the argument that can be brought in support of such a movement. The politicians here do not discount it. The comfort they can extract from the situation which they know may develop is that probably the third party would cut into one of the old parties as deeply as into the other.

One of the most potent factors to be used by the peace party, is that its members are not opposed to all forms of preparedness. They do not object to a measure of preparedness for defense. They do not concede the necessity for it, but they will go along in spending money for defense. That is, they would spend some money for coast defenses and for submarines of limited sailing radius, but are totally opposed to a big battleship program.

Mr. Bryan has said he will be in the democratic national convention. Defeated for delegate from his own state, this can mean only that he expects to sit as the proxy of some delegate from another state. It is not doubted here that Bryan will go to St. Louis to fight for a peace platform.

In the republican national convention, the supporters of the peace and anti-preparedness movement also will have some fighters. These, like Mr. Bryan at St. Louis, will carry the fight to the convention floor.

Republicans See Gains.

When the returns from the primary elections in Massachusetts, Ohio and New Jersey are studied the following facts stand out:

Republican voters are flocking to the regulars and deserting the progressives.

They show a preference for unattached and unpledged delegations rather than that their representatives should be tied up.

Favorite sons will have their chances in the convention, but will not be voted for after a demonstration of their strength.

The identity of the republican candidate is just as much of a puzzle as

German Commerce Raider Is Reported in Atlantic Ocean

New York, April 29.—War risk insurance, both in this city and in London, stiffened today as the result of a report in financial circles that another German commerce raider had slipped through the British sea patrol.

It ever was. It remains a free-for-all race.

Senators and representatives today discussed with interest the returns from these three states and drew many conclusions from them, but practically all were forced to agree upon the summary as stated above.

What Lodge Says.

Today Senator Lodge voiced the sentiment which will actuate himself and the other three delegates-at-large from Massachusetts. It is in effect that the delegates should go to Chicago with the determination of nominating a candidate who can win and drive the democrats from power.

"I have regretted that there should have been any contest in the republican primaries in Massachusetts," said Senator Lodge. "I am very glad that the contest is over and I feel confident that it has left no ill feeling behind it. Now let us all get together and work for the one great object which we all have at heart, no matter how we may have voted in the primaries. Let us one and all address ourselves to securing the nomination of a candidate for the presidency who is most certain to unite all who are opposed to the present administration and to lead us to an assured and complete victory."

Representative William J. Browning returned from New Jersey today. He said that the sentiment in New Jersey was predominantly for Justice Hughes, and that New Jersey's second choice was ex-Senator Burton. "David Baird of Camden is for Justice Hughes. He thinks he is for the only republican who can win against President Wilson. Mr. Baird is a pretty good diagnostician of political conditions," declared Mr. Browning.

PROGRAM OUTLINED TO CONTROL FLOOD WATERS

Washington, April 29.—A five year improvement and flood control program for the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers is provided for in a bill favorably reported to the house today by the flood control committee. It appropriates \$45,000,000 for the Mississippi and \$5,600,000 for the Sacramento to cover work during the five year period.

The measure makes no provision for a federal waterways council, which a special committee recommended to distribute appropriations and supervise improvement work.

In its report the committee estimated that the requirements of the Mississippi total of \$39,000,000 annually. It was suggested that a great part of the Sacramento appropriation would go to removal of debris deposited by hydraulic mining. The committee was told that the deposits were greatly handicapping navigation, and that federal aid would not only make the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys accessible to water commerce but would make possible the protection of a million and a quarter of acres of fertile land from flood.

CAVALRY INVESTIGATES RUMORED INVASION

San Antonio, Tex., April 29.—Major O. B. Myers, fourth cavalry, in command of American troops at Marfa, notified army headquarters here late today that he had sent a strong detachment from Terlingua to Lajitas, Texas, to investigate the reported crossing at that point of a band of Villistas. Lajitas is on the Rio Grande fifteen miles from Terlingua.

According to Major Myers' report all was quiet along the border in that vicinity as late as 7 o'clock Friday night, the latest report received. The truth of reports that 500 Villista bandits had occupied twenty miles of American territory in the Lajitas district without opposition, was denied today by Ranger Captain Fox at Marfa. Army headquarters places confidence in Captain Fox's statement.

STRIKE ALREADY COSTS EMPLOYES \$650,000

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 29.—Advertisements in the afternoon newspapers announcing that the striking employes of the Westinghouse companies had already lost \$650,000 in wages in their effort to enforce the eight-hour day, made up the most important development of the most uneventful day since the strike was declared a week ago.

An order was issued by the county authorities closing the saloons in Braddock and McKeesport, to which places it was reported an effort would be made to extend the strike, and in McKeesport, and St. Louis township, where the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad shops, closed by a strike of machinists yesterday, are located.

AVIATOR STATESMAN IS CRITIC OF GOVERNMENT

London, April 29 (5 p. m.)—Noel Pemberton-Billings, the former army aviator who was elected to the house of commons on an aviation service reform program recently, met with some opposition in addressing a mass meeting in Albert hall today on the question of aerial supremacy. Mr. Pemberton-Billings' criticisms of the government met with emphatic opposition from a small portion of the audience, who made it evident that they were not in agreement with his remarks with regard to the government's conduct of the war, and questioning his sincerity in his critical attitude.

BRITISH FORCE IN MESOPOTAMIA SURRENDERS TO TURK BESIEGERS

More Than 13,000 Men in All, After 143 Days of Resistance at Kut-el-Amara, Lay Down Arms.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN VERDUN VICINITY

Germans Storm Russian Position and Take 5,600 Prisoners, According to Report From Berlin.

Another phase of the ill-fated British campaign in Mesopotamia has closed with the surrender of General Townshend and the garrison at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris river, about 130 miles below Baghdad. Some 13,000 men in all laid down their arms to the Turks after having destroyed all their guns and munitions.

The British Mesopotamia campaign, waged along the Tigris from the Persian gulf northward almost to the gates of Baghdad, had as its chief aim the capture of that ancient city. To divert Turkish forces from Gallipoli was another object. When almost at the point of achieving its main object last year, the effort broke down at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Baghdad, when the Turks, alarmed for the safety of the town of famed memory, rushed up reinforcements, inflicted a defeat upon the British and compelled their retreat 170 miles down the Tigris to Kut-el-Amara, where the Turks soon had them securely bottled up.

Held Out 143 Days. General Townshend held out for 143 days, his supplies steadily growing lower as he awaited the relief army which, first under General Almyre and then under General Gorringe, battled its way up the Tigris toward him. This army encountered strong positions of the Turks below Kut on both sides of the river, and although several of these were carried, it has not been able to work much closer to the beleaguered garrison than a score of miles because of the stubborn Turkish resistance and flood conditions on the Tigris.

Attacks at Verdun. The situation about Verdun has not undergone any change of note. Paris reports the failure of a German attack, pressed with the help of flaming liquids, near the Thiaumont farm east of the Meuse and the checking of a German attempt to assault the French lines west of the Meuse near Hill 304. Berlin announces that French attacks at Dead Man's hill and nearby were repulsed.

On the Russian front the Germans have captured Russian positions south of Narocz lake and taken 5,600 prisoners including four staff officers, together with one cannon, twenty-eight machine guns and ten mine throwers. Russian efforts to reclaim the lost ground were defeated.

Official statement were lacking during the day, Saturday, regarding the situation in Dublin. News dispatches reported the military gaining the ascendancy but with the rebels still in possession of important points all of which, however, were declared to be commanded by the regulars. Fires of a serious nature have broken out, according to the current telegrams, and street fighting is continuing.

PERSHING MAKES FORCES STRONGER FOR EMERGENCY

Villa Is Believed Recuperating in Mountain Fastnesses or Fleeing Far Into Interior of Durango State.

Columbus, N. M., April 29.—While Villa is either resting in the mountain fastnesses of the continental divide or fleeing far into the interior of Durango, according to varying reports, Gen. J. J. Pershing is building a thoroughly prepared and ample fighting force. This was the conclusion reached tonight by observers of conditions in Mexico, following the receipt of numerous unofficial reports from across the border.

Only routine news was received at military headquarters from the field headquarters and this indicated that while the American command is rapidly being brought to the highest point of efficiency, it is marking time, awaiting developments in the El Paso conference.

The two companies of infantry which left here today crossed the border late this afternoon on their way to assist in preparing the desert trails of Chihuahua for the approaching tropical rainy season.

Gerard Confers With Emperor on American Note

Berlin, April 29 (10 a. m., via London, 11:15 p. m.)—United States Ambassador Gerard was received in audience by Emperor William last night and conferred with other leaders of the empire. No intimation has been given as to when the German reply to the American note will be ready except a hint contained in a Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, which said:

"The consultations at headquarters probably are near a conclusion. The visit of the American ambassador was designed to permit him to consult with persons in authority there over the situation. It is assumed their final decision also will be communicated to him there. There is virtually no comment in the press upon the situation except from the pen of Count Ernest von Reventlow, who still appears to believe a breach with the United States is inevitable."

SOCIALIST LABOR TO JOIN SOCIALIST PARTY

New York, April 29.—The socialist labor party at the opening session of the fourteenth national convention today appointed a committee headed by Frank Zermann of Illinois, which will decide whether to accept or reject a proffer for the socialist party to join forces in the coming presidential campaign.

The socialists in a recent referendum vote favored this plan of unity after turning down a similar offer from the socialist labor party six years ago. If the socialist labor party decides to join with the socialists, the latter's presidential ticket is expected to be endorsed during the present convention, which will continue tomorrow. Arthur Reimer of Boston was elected temporary chairman today.

A platform committee elected today includes Donald Munro and W. H. Mills of Virginia. Arthur Reimer of Boston and Herman Hechter of Michigan Internationalism, preparedness and national defense are subjects expected to be dealt with in the platform.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESSSES ON ALL WAR FRONTS

Engagements Are Not on Large Scale but Teutons Are Gainers in Such Operations as Occur.

Berlin, April 29 (10:30 a. m., via London, 11:15 p. m.)—German army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"Western theater: Between La Bassee canal and Arras there were lively continuous mine engagements which resulted successfully for us. In the sector of Glivichy-en-Gohelle our advance is progressing. Two British hand grenade counter-attacks were singularly repulsed. In the Meuse sector new French counter-attacks at Deadman's hill and eastward failed."

"German anti-aircraft guns south of Carvinville brought down a French biplane whose occupants were dead."

"Eastern front: German troops south of Narocz lake made a thrust in order to improve their observation posts, which had been reconquered by us March 26. After and previous to March 20 German troops conquered the Russian positions between Stanarowice and the farm of Stachowice. Fifty-six officers, including four staff officers and 5,600 men were taken prisoner, and one cannon, twenty-eight machine guns and ten mine throwers were captured."

"The Russians also suffered heavy bloody losses which were considerably increased during the night as the result of a Russian counter-attack, which was effected in thick mists."

"The enemy was unable to recover one foot of lost territory."

"German airships attacked the railroad near Wenden and the railroad tracks at Dinaberg and Byevyca."

COLONEL DODD RETURNS TO BASE AT MINACA

Field Headquarters, Naminiqua, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 28 (By Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 29.)—The column of American cavalry under Colonel George A. Dodd, which for six days has been pursuing a large band of Villistas under four different chiefs, through the rocky defiles of the continental divide, was reported today to have returned to its base at Minaca.

The band is said to be practically all dispersed, numbers of its members apparently holding to the belief that Villa is dead.

The Carranzista force, consisting of four trainloads of men, was detaining south of Guerrero today and here said they intend co-operating with the American command.

SHARP DISAGREEMENT IS DEVELOPED AT OUTSET OF CONFERENCE; OBREGON'S IDEA IS WITHDRAWAL

SCOTT AND FUNSTON HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO DISCUSS OTHER THAN MATTER OF CO-OPERATION

United States Insists Upon Remaining in Mexico Until Bandit Organizations in Northern Section Are Exterminated; Would Police One Zone While Carrancistas Look After Restoration of Order in Territory Further South; Must Be Accorded Use of Railroads for Moving Troops and Supplies for Expeditionary Army; When Mission Is Accomplished Uncle Sam Is Willing to Leave Southern Republic to Its People; Splendid Reception Accorded Visitors in El Paso.

EL PASO AGAIN HEARS THAT VILLA IS DEAD; CIRCUMSTANCES FAVOR ITS TRUTH

El Paso, Tex., April 29.—A new factor is believed to have been injected into the conference over American troop dispositions tonight by the receipt of fresh reports that Francisco Villa is dead. Mexican Consul Garcia said Col. Carlos Carranza had telegraphed him from Cuahuatlan that he had been unable to find Villa's body but that he had established beyond dispute that the bandit leader was dead and he hoped to recover the body in a few days. The telegram said all the evidence tended to confirm the death of Villa. This telegram is understood to have been laid before the conference but none would confirm or deny it.

Francisco Villa may be alive, but the report of Major Howze, whose force pursued the bandits to the latter of Durango state, telling of the finding of an overturned covered wagon in the mountains and of coming the next day upon a camp where a gangrenous wound had been dressed, and the statements by all natives that Villa had been wounded, and the further statement by an El Paso physician that the bandit chieftain was suffering from a malignant blood disease, all tend to the belief that he is dead.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Tex., April 29.—Two conflicting propositions developed immediately after the beginning in the Mexican customs house in Juarez late this afternoon, of the first conference to decide the future disposition of the American expeditionary forces in Mexico.

They are understood temporarily to have increased the gravity of the negotiations.

The initial meeting was held behind closed doors in the big green-tinted room which Francisco Villa used as his council chamber when he dominated northern Mexico and Juarez was his headquarters.

Generals Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston represented the United States. The Mexican conferees were Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, and Jacinto Trevino, military commander of the northeast district of Mexico.

The progress of the negotiations was not divulged, but from an authoritative source, two things were learned:

First, that the Mexican representatives reiterated the view expressed in General Carranza's recent note to the Washington government that the American troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil at an early date.

Second, that they were informed by the American officials that the latter were not empowered to discuss the withdrawal of General Pershing's columns.

The American representatives told the Mexican conferees that if the de facto government insisted on an American evacuation, the conference would go into a deadlock and the whole matter would revert to a diplomatic discussion between Washington and Mexico City.

Counter Proposal Made. The Mexicans further were informed that the purpose of the present conference, so far as the United States is concerned, is the development of a specific plan for the co-operation of the American and de facto armies in wiping out the bandit groups that have spilled so much blood along the border and have repeatedly taken American life in the interior of Mexico.

It is understood that General Obregon, the Mexican minister of war, prior to the conference, openly expressed a disinclination to discuss any other subject than withdrawal and that he carried this attitude into the initial meeting.

After the primary issue had been broached, he is reported to have carried out the intention to announce shortly after his arrival on Friday, of meeting Generals Scott and Funston "half way" in the negotiations.

Utmost Secrecy Preserved. The attitude of secretiveness maintained by the officials taking part in the conference gave rise to all sorts of speculations in El Paso tonight. Mexican officials declared their intention of allowing the Americans to do all the talking. The latter refused all but the most inconsequential information regarding developments. In well-informed quarters, how-

ever, the opinion was freely discussed that the pending negotiations are unlikely to lead to any definite disengagement. It was pointed out that the Carranza government could not afford to take any step that would endanger its present peaceful relations with Washington, since to do so would be to destroy itself. As far as the United States was concerned, it was argued, it had consistently held to a "big brother" policy toward the country south of the Rio Grande and had repeatedly announced itself against intervention.

Mutual Concessions Likely. Under these conditions, it was pointed out, both sides would find it to their advantage to concede a few points in the interest of an ultimate agreement that would meet in the main the interests of both parties. This agreement, it was believed, would provide for a joint policing of the bandit-infested territory of Chihuahua, with the American army stationed some distance south of the Rio Grande, in position to act as buffer against the repetition of bandit attacks on the border. While the instructions sent by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to Generals Scott and Funston have been zealously kept secret, it is known that the following general conditions will be insisted on by the American representatives:

American Conditions. Open and effective co-operation of the Carranzistas with the Americans. Extension of the American lines into Mexico at least as far south as Casas Grandes, and probably farther. Relocation of the American military of the duty of policing a northern zone, consisting of the territory directly south of the international boundary. Policing of the remainder of the territory—"a southern zone"—by the Carranzistas. Co-operation in the handling of supplies for the American troops. Granting of the use of the Mexican railways to the expeditionary forces. What United States Would Do. On the acceptance of these conditions, it was believed that the Americans would agree not to penetrate farther south than a line to be agreed on, and that they would consent to be withdrawn just as soon as they received adequate assurance that the Villistas and other bandit bands had been eradicated. For a time today it appeared that the announced intention of both sides to the conference "to get right down to business" was not going to be carried out. The "courtesy call" made to El Paso by General Obregon and his fellow officials this morning occupied so much time that rumors spread that the conference itself had been begun. It was well after 12 o'clock when the visit ended, and by the time everyone had finished their lunch the middle of the afternoon had been reached. It was not until after 3 o'clock that the time for the first session was set. The reception to the visiting Mexicans developed into more of a military demonstration than a mere social affair. When General Obregon's big touring car rolled off the international bridge his eye was greeted by